

#### Reconocimiento de Patrones

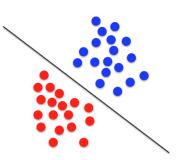
Version 2022-2

**SVM** 

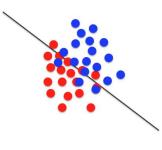
Dr. José Ramón Iglesias
DSP-ASIC BUILDER GROUP
Director Semillero TRIAC
Ingenieria Electronica
Universidad Popular del Cesar

# SVM: Máquinas vectoriales de soporte

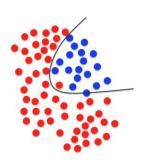
1) Lineal con separación perfecta



2) Lineal sin separación perfecta

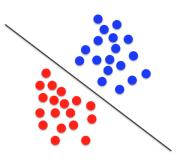


3) No lineal

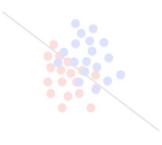


# SVM: Máquinas vectoriales de soporte

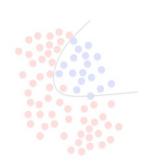
1) Lineal con separación perfecta

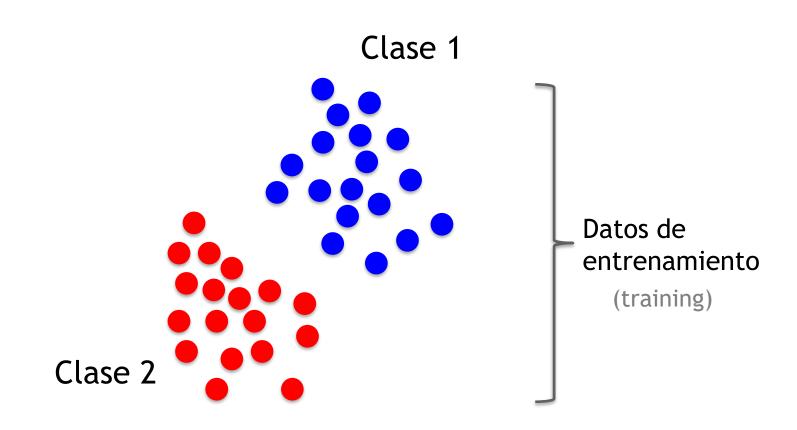


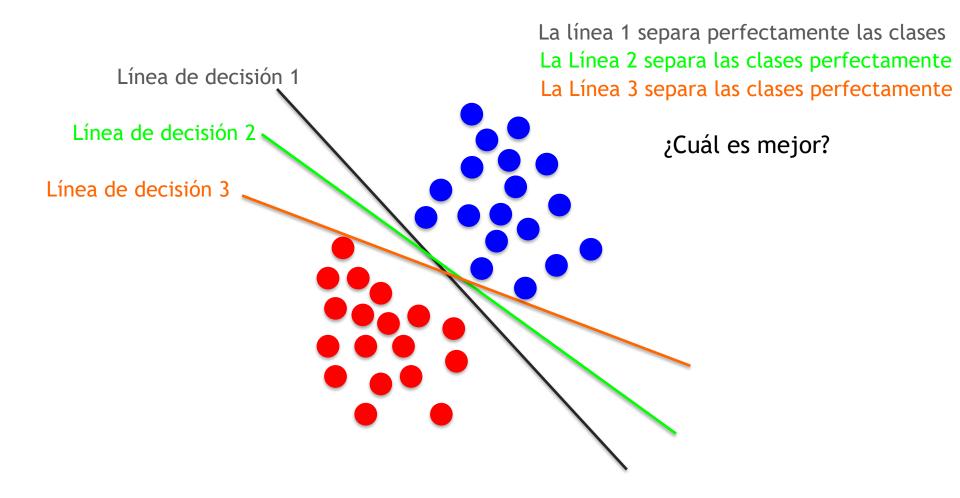
2) Lineal sin separación perfecta

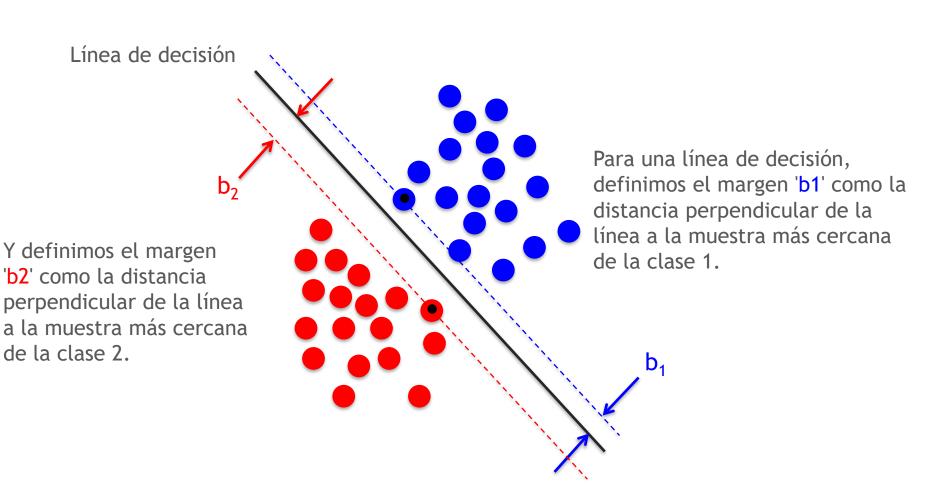


3) No lineal









Línea de decisión  $b_1$ 

1) 
$$b_1 = b_2 = b$$
.

Línea de decisión 1)  $b_1 = b_2 = b$ .  $b_1 = b$ 

1) 
$$b_1 = b_2 = b_3$$

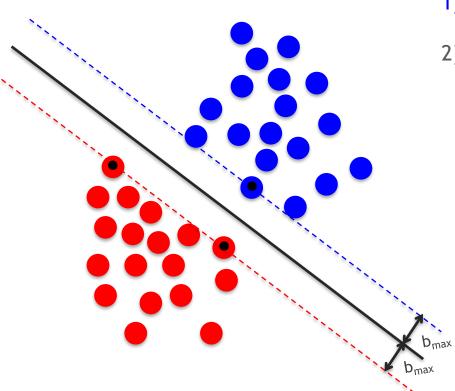
Línea de decisión

1) 
$$b_1 = b_2 = b$$
.

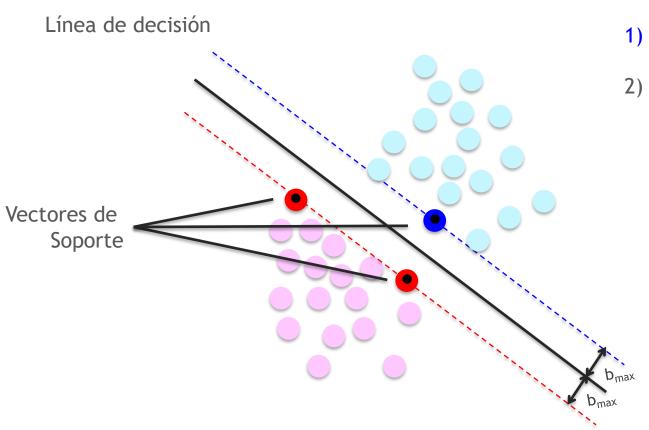
Línea de decisión

- 1)  $b_1 = b_2 = b$ .
- 2) b debe maximizarse.

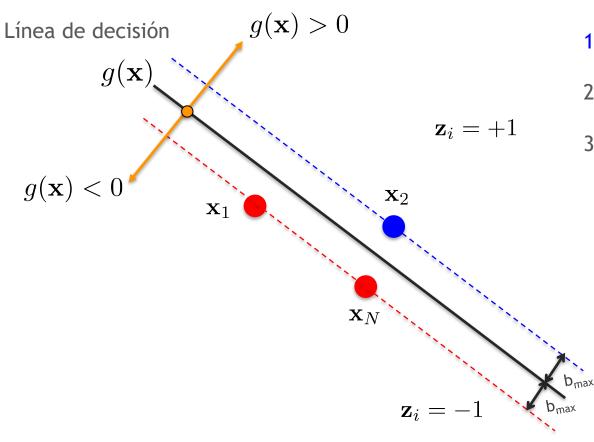
Línea de decisión



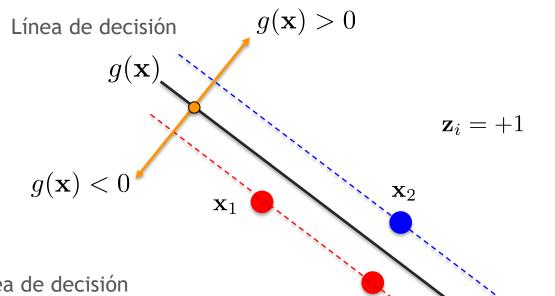
- 1)  $b_1 = b_2 = b$ .
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- 2) b debe maximizarse.
- 3) Solución:  $g(\mathbf{x})$



Ideas clave de SVM:

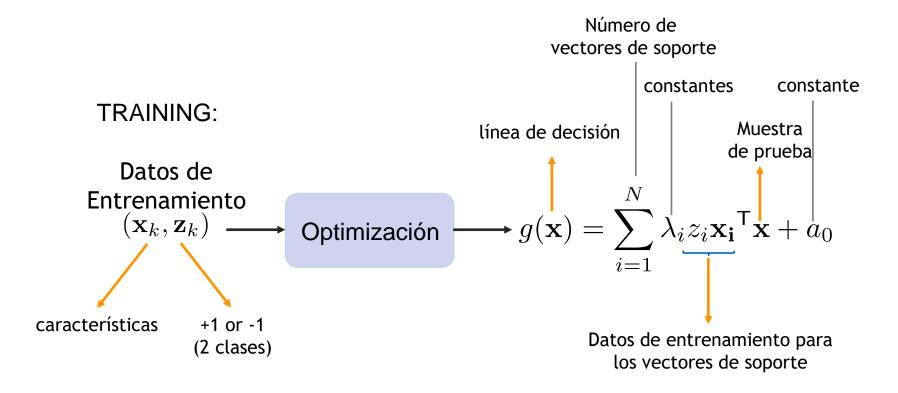
- 1)  $b_1 = b_2 = b$ .
- 2) b debe maximizarse.
- 3) Solución:  $g(\mathbf{x})$

Línea de decisión

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i z_i \mathbf{x_i}^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{x} + a_0$$

 $\mathbf{x}_N$ 

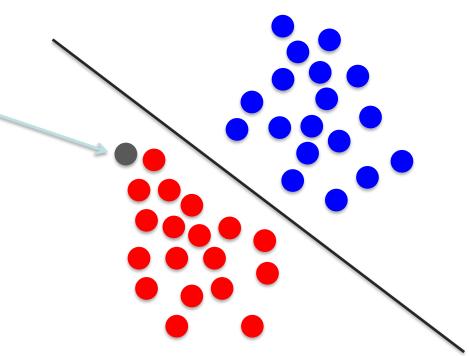
#### La solución de SVM



TESTING: si  $g(\mathbf{x}) > 0$  entonces clase = +1 en caso contrario clase = -1

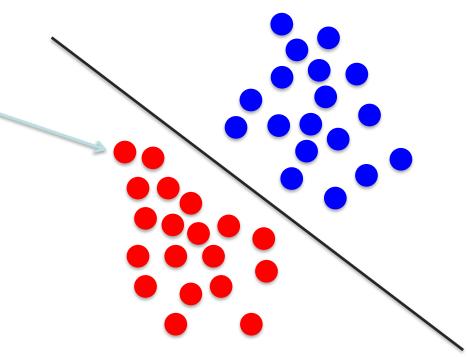
Línea de decisión

(testing) Dato de prueba



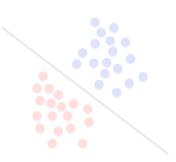
Línea de decisión

(testing)
Dato de
prueba
?

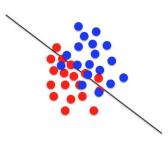


# SVM: Máquinas vectoriales de soporte

1) Lineal con separación perfecta



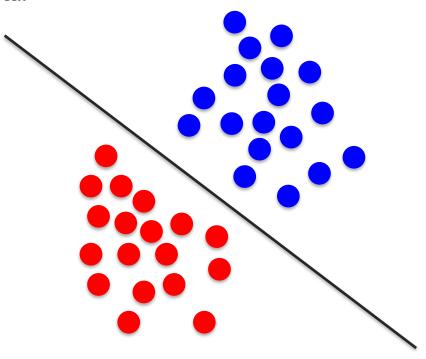
2) Lineal sin separación perfecta



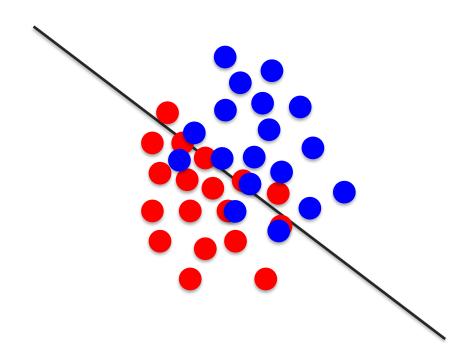
3) No lineal



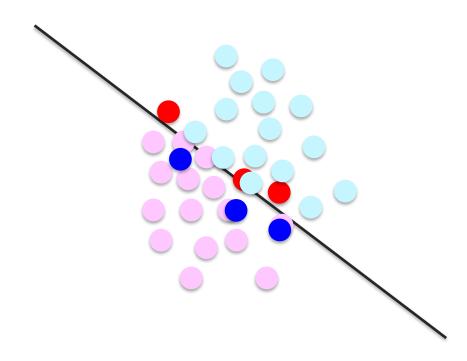
¿Cómo definir la línea de decisión cuando no hay una separación perfecta?



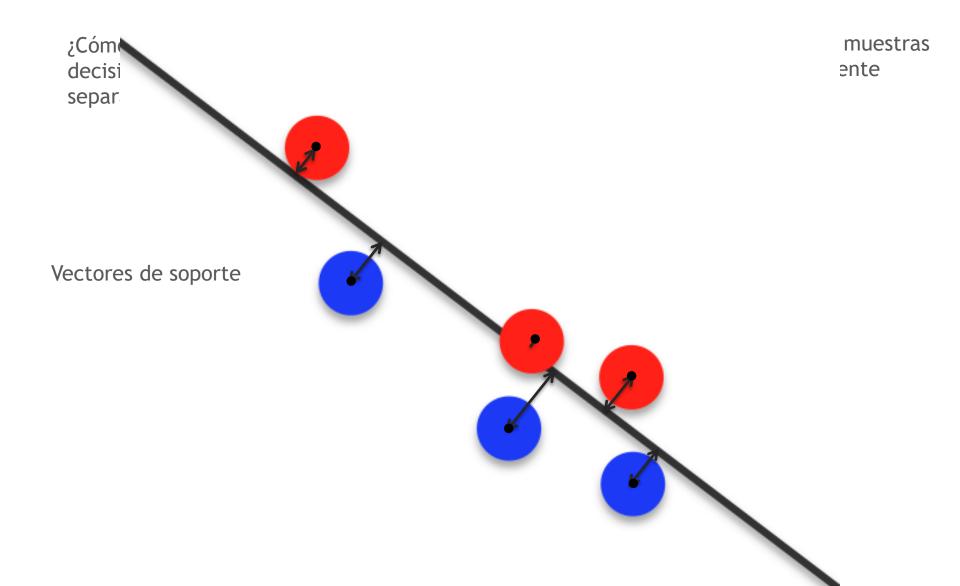
¿Cómo definir la línea de decisión cuando no hay una separación perfecta? Consideramos sólo las muestras clasificadas erroneamente

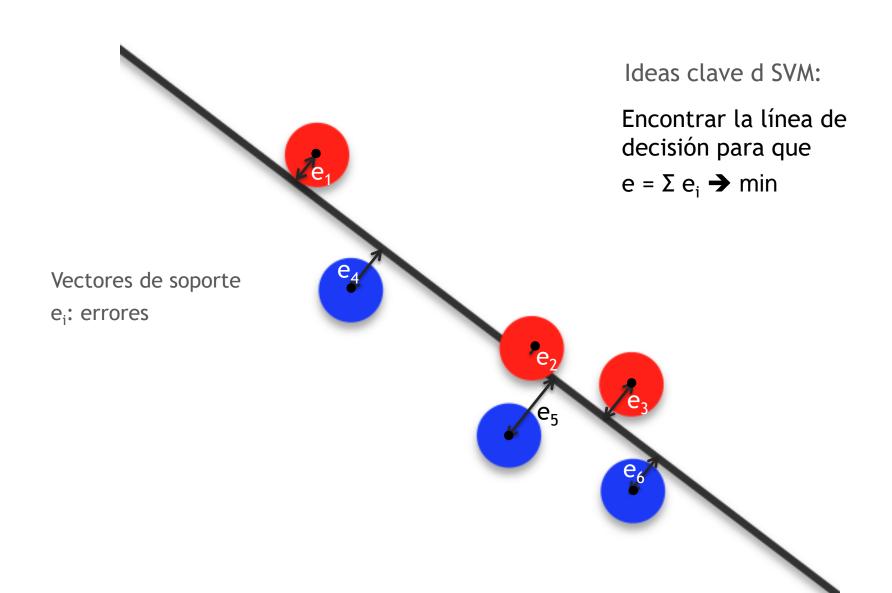


¿Cómo definir la línea de decisión cuando no hay una separación perfecta? Consideramos sólo las muestras clasificadas erroneamente



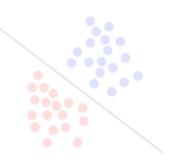
# SVN



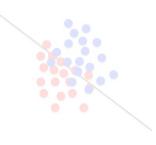


# SVM: Máquinas vectoriales de soporte

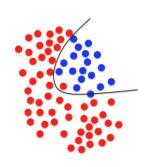
1) Lineal con separación perfecta

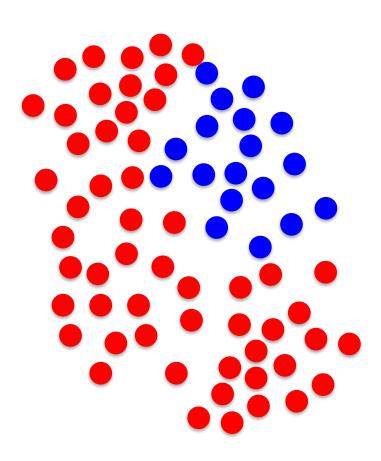


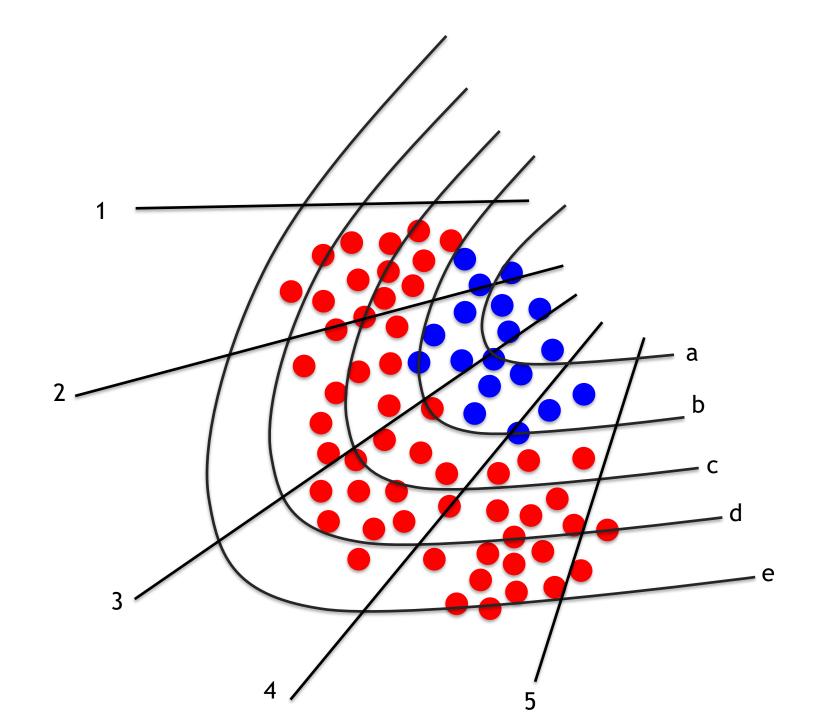
2) Lineal sin separación perfecta

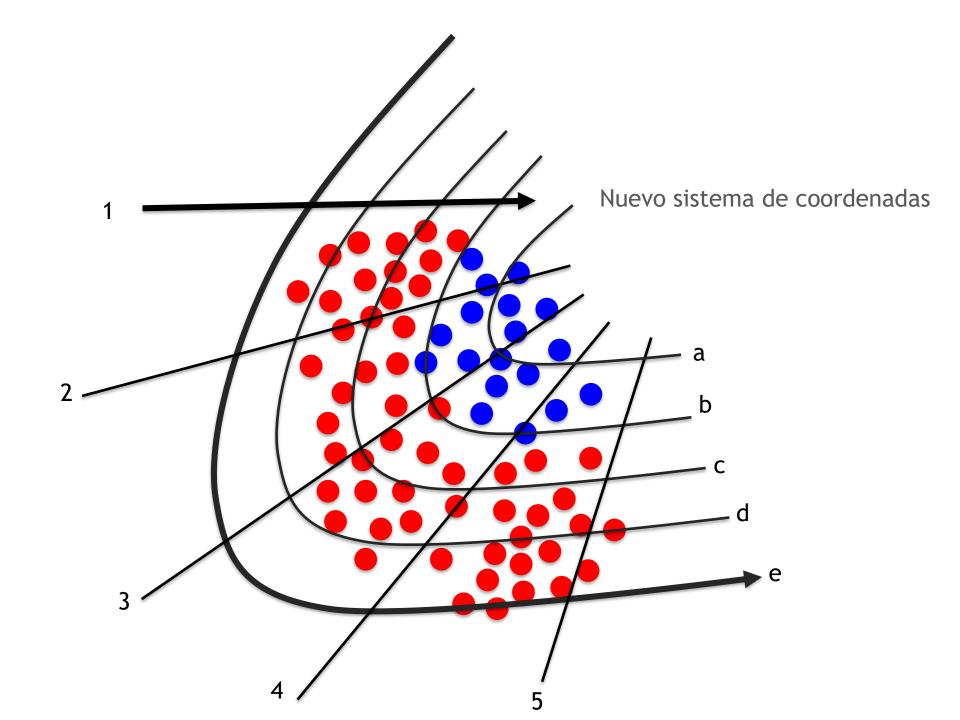


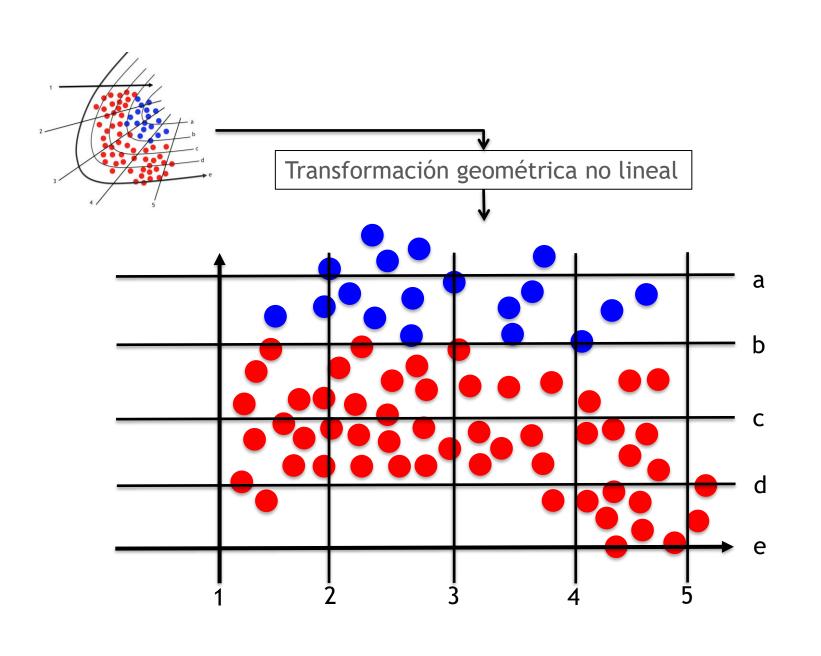
3) No lineal

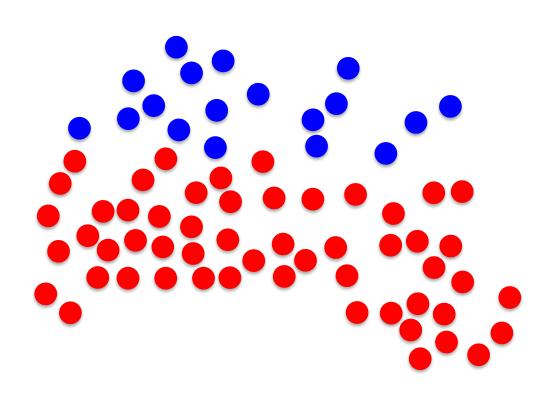




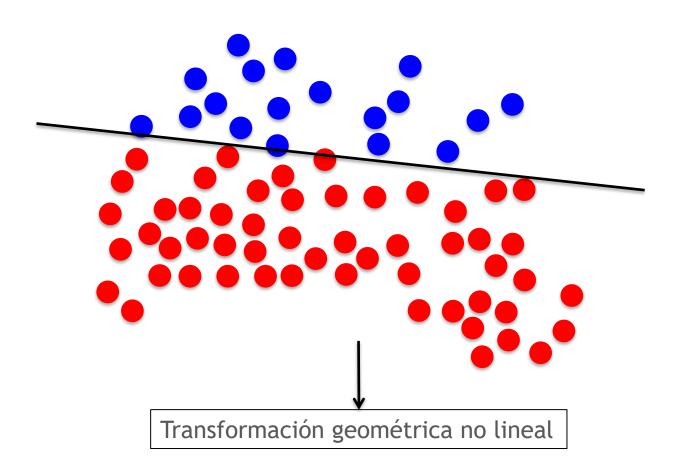


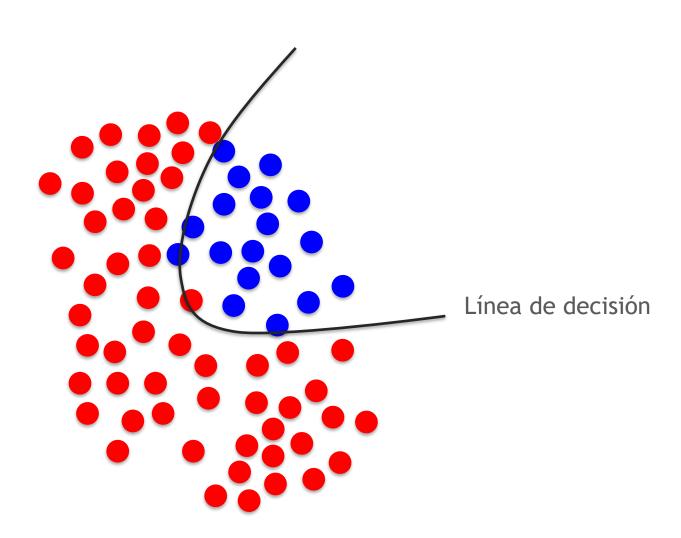






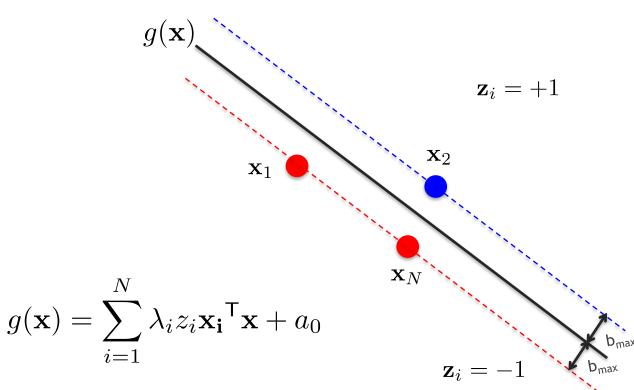
#### SVM lineal en nuevo sistema de coordenadas



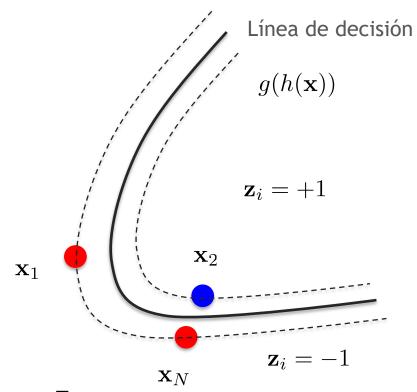


# SVM: Máquinas vectoriales de soporte





# SVM: Máquinas vectoriales de soporte



$$g(h(\mathbf{x})) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i z_i h(\mathbf{x_i})^{\mathsf{T}} h(\mathbf{x}) + a_0$$

$$g(h(\mathbf{x})) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda_i z_i < h(\mathbf{x_i}), h(\mathbf{x}) > +a_0$$

No se necesita  $h(\mathbf{x})$ , solo es necesario el kernel $< h(\mathbf{x_i}), h(\mathbf{x}) >$ 

#### **SVM: Kernels**

$$K(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}) = \langle h(\mathbf{x}'), h(\mathbf{x}) \rangle =$$

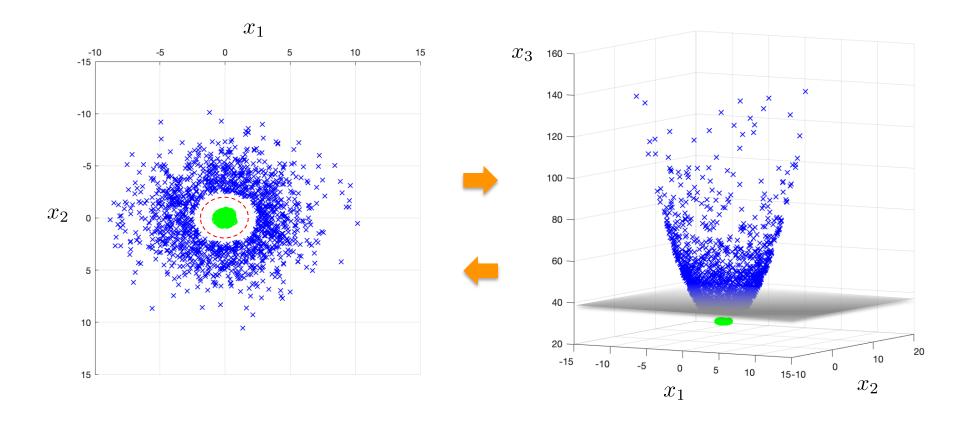
linear  $\langle \mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x} \rangle$ 

polynomial  $(1 + \langle \mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x} \rangle)^n$ 

radial basis  $\exp(-||\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}||^2/c)$ 

sigmoid  $\tanh(K_1\langle \mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}\rangle + K_2)$ 

### SVM: El truco del Kernel

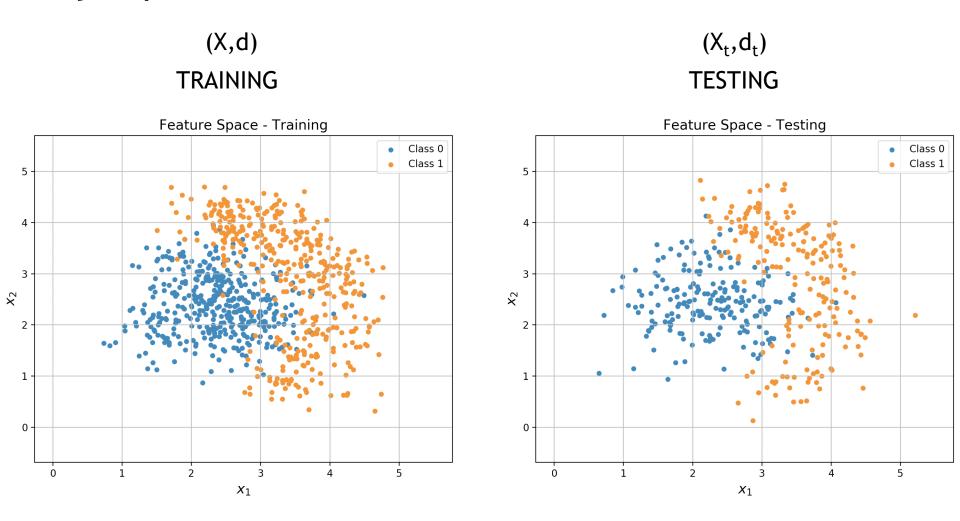


La separación lineal es imposible

La separación lineal es perfecta

# **Ejemplos**

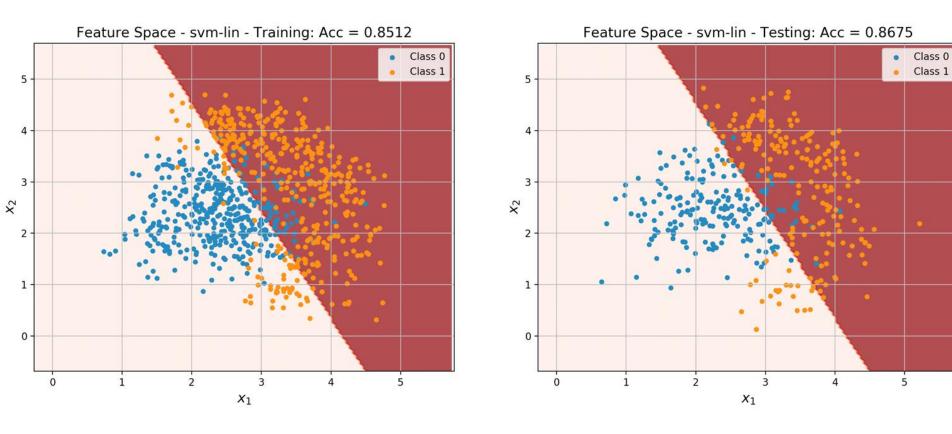
# Ejemplo



# Ejemplo

# **SVM-LIN**





# Ejemplo

# **SVM-RBF**



